The People's Korea

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Seoul Hosting of '88 Olympics Viewed As Surrender to Politics, Compared to Hitler's '36 Games

Treaty Ends Visit as Korean, Togolese Presidents Call Peace Necessary To Economic Development

President Kim Il Sung and visiting Togolese Gnassingbe Eyadema held the second round of their official talks on September 30 in Pyongyang. (KCNA Radiophoto)

The signing of a 10-article cooperation treaty concluded a six-day state visit to the DPRK of Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema as the two countries called peace "necessary for economic development."

President Kim Il Sung and Gnassingbe Eyadema committed their two countries to a negotiated settlement of disputes and strengthened solidarity and cooperation among Third-World countries.

The treaty signed on Oct. 4 in Pyongyang obliges the two states to take "more peaceful initiatives everywhere cooperation is desired" and to make "a contribution to the settlement of differences in a peaceful way."

The two countries agreed that "peace is a very precious factor in guaranteeing stability necessary for economic development."

The two Presidents signed the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between their two countries as a climax of the Togolese leader's Sep. 29 – Oct. 4 trip to Korea.

The treaty is characterized as total equality and mutual benefits and as a peaceful agreement, far short of a military assistance treaty.

During the stay in Korea of the Togolese President, he and the Korean counterpart held at least three official talks, respectively on Sep. 29, Sep. 30 and Oct. 3.

The Korean Central News Agency described those talks as "held in a sincere and friendly atmosphere."

President Kim Il Sung arranged a banquet on Sept. 29 in honor of the visiting Togolese President where both leaders spoke (See full texts on Page 2).

A Pyongyang city mass rally was held on Oct. 2 in honor of the Togolese leader.

Along with the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, an agreement on economic and technical cooperation was signed by the governments of Korea and Togo on Oct. 4 in Pyongyang.

The current visit was the second in seven years since September, 1974 when Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema made the first visit to the DPRK.

Chinese, Russian Books Donated

In a ceremony held on Sep. 25 in Beijing, the National Publishing Administration of China presented Chinese books to the Korean ambassador for donation to the Grand People's Study House in Pyongyang, the Korean Central News Agency reported.

The books thus donated totalled 3,800 volumes of 3,300 kinds.

The Soviet Union on Sep. 24 presented 1,300 volumes of books to a library to be opened in Pyongyang.

The volumes are mostly on agriculture, textbooks and scientific books.

SR-71s Violate DPRK Air 11 Times Since Aug. 26 Incident

A high-flying 3-mach photo-taking SR-71 flew over the DPRK on Oct. 2, for the 11th time since the Aug. 26 incident, the Korean Central News Agency broadcast that day.

The Okinawa-based spy plane, the KCNA reported, flew "into the airspace of our country east of Kosong of the Republic, flying above the coastal sea off Sonura, the northernmost tip of North Hamgyong Province from 15 hours 6 minutes to 13 minutes," Oct. 2.

The spy plane flew without any escort of fighter-bombers which presidential counselor Edwin Meese 3d suggested in the wake of the so-called missile-firing incident.

In the absence of a fighter escort strongly indicates the American awareness that no missile was fired at the spy plane.

Supposing that a missile had been fired and reached the altitude of the spy plane, the Americans had to stop flying a spy plane or send a flight of escort planes to protect the photo jet.

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The September 30 Baden-Baden decision by the International Olympic Committee to select Seoul as host city of the Olympic Games of 1988 is viewed here as obvious surrender to politics.

Diplomatic observers in Tokyo compare the decision to the 1936 hosting of the Games in Berlin by Adolf Hitler which led to the 1939 outbreak of the Second World War.

Seeing a parallel with the behavior of Hitler, diplomatic experts believe the aim of Gen. Chon is to use the Games as an effective means of silencing domestic and international critics and winning virtual recognition of his junta by the world community over the notorious human rights records.

While admitting the intensive "Thunderbird September 30 Operation" of the south Korea OC Chairman Pak Jong Gyu which involved dining, wining and womanizing IOC members plus offers of free travels to Seoul with kisaeng programs, diplomatic observers stress the influence of the Reagan Administration on IOC members who voted for Seoul.

Both Washington and Tokyo feel an urgent need to have the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan internationally recognized for the purpose of cementing their political, military and economic association with Seoul.

Diplomatic observers cite the prospect of Nagoya offering far less political, diplomatic and economic profits than Seoul. Nagoya is simply one of major cities of Japan, not its capital, while Seoul is the capital of south Korea. Tokyo once hosted the Games.

Americans and Japanese can expect to dominate construction contracts for the facilities of the Seoul Games. Seoul depends on them for funds, facilities and technology.

Seoul must raise at least $2.3 billion for the management of the Games and at least additional $5 billion for the construction of related facilities, including expressways and hotels. These must be borrowed from abroad.

Given these facts, diplomatic experts agree it is "a gross distortion" to argue that Japan has suffered "a major diplomatic setback" at the hands of south Korea.

Diplomatic observers say it is too early to rule out the possibility of Seoul being forced to cancel the hosting of the Games of 1988 for a number of reasons.

They warn of the snowballing debts of the south Korean junta, now estimated at over $30 billion. They recall the need of Seoul to have an inflow of at least $10 billion per year to keep above water.

Secondly, they cite the acute political and social instability of the military junta and predict that a lot of things will happen in seven years to come.

One observer says that the Seoul hosting of the Games is an ironic rebuttal of its own allegations about the threat from the north.

A third issue facing the Seoul Games is a great likelihood of a boycott by socialist countries and non-aligned Third World countries. Already a number of countries do not hide their intention to boycott the Seoul Games.

As for the uses of the sports facilities built for the Games, American observers remark that the south Koreans will find little use for the Seoul facilities as others than huge detention centers whereby to house political dissidents.

They recall the case of the facilities built in Lake Placid, New York for the Winter Olympic Games in February, 1980, which were converted into prisons to deal with the growing number of criminals.

Anti-Chon Demonstration at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies

Nearly 200 students staged an anti-Chon Du Hwan demonstration on Sep.29 on the campus of the Hankuk University of Foreign Studies in downtown Seoul as over 1,000 handbills were scattered from a rooftop of the student hall, said reports reaching here from Seoul.

The reports were confirmed by the Kyodo News Service of Japan and carried by two Japanese dailies, The Asahi Shimbun and The Sankei Shimbun in their Sep. 30 editions.

The action was the second in 12 days after the Sep. 17 student rally at Seoul National University, where five students were arrested.

According to the Kyodo News Service, one student scattered from the rooftop of the student hall around 1 pm, chanting slogans, "Overthrow the Fascist Regime!" and "Oppose Humiliating Diplomacy" (referring to Chon's request for $10 billion aid from Japan).

The student threatened to leap to the ground when faculty members tried to stop the demonstration. The student action continued for two hours as some 500 students gathered around the building, in a move to join the demonstration.

One report said the private university was ordered closed.

Blind School Graduates Sit In

More than 70 graduates of a blind school in Chongro district, Seoul, staged a sit-in on Sep. 29 at its practice room, calling for an acupuncturist licence system.

The night-long sit followed the refusal of the authorities concerned to comply with the demand.

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

Follows the full text of the speech of President Kim Il Sung at the Sep. 29 banquet: *(Subtitles are ours . . . . Ed.)*

Esteemed Your Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema,
Guests from Togo,
Comrades and friends,

It gives me a great pleasure to meet Your Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema, our close friend and brother, again after many years of separation and sit together at one place in this bountiful season of our fine autumn.

On behalf of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Republic and the entire Korean people and on my own, I warmly welcome Your Excellency Gnassingbe Eyadema, Chairman-Founder of the Togolese People's Rally and President of the Republic of Togo, and your party.

This is Your Excellency President's second visit to our country.

Mutual visits and meetings between leaders of new-emerging nations are based on good faith and fraternal friendship and have a lofty aim of strengthening the bonds of cooperation and solidarity for promoting the common cause.

Your long journey from the faraway African Continent for another visit to our country has great significance in further deepening the excellent intimacy between us, in consolidating the friendship and solidarity between the two peoples and strengthening solidarity between Asia and Africa.

After your visit to our country in September 1974 the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Togo entered a new stage, and have since made brilliant development and efflorescence.

In particular, upon your return home from our country, you immediately severed diplomatic relations with the south Korean puppets. This proceeded from the comradely fidelity among new-emerging nations that are marching hand in hand along the road of anti-imperialism and independence, and it fully reflected the trend of the present time.

Unity for Independent Development

In this crisis-ridden world today, the non-aligned and developing countries are confronted with many common socio-economic problems and the need is growing day by day for close mutual support and cooperation in settling these problems.

The non-aligned countries can avert a new world war and preserve world peace and check and frustrate the arbitrariness of the imperialist, dominating forces only when they maintain independence and strengthen the solidarity of the non-aligned movement. Unity alone will make it possible for them to free themselves completely from the aftermaths of the colonialist system, get rid of starvation, poverty, disease and subjugation resulting from the old international economic order and successfully pave the way for independent development.

The Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production which was held in Pyongyang some time ago unanimously took practical measures to solve the food and agricultural problem, a most urgent problem facing these countries at present, on the principle of individual and collective self-reliance, and it convincingly showed that once they choose, the non-aligned countries can firmly unite with each other to realize their common goal.

Today Africa is turning into a continent of independence, liberation and hope.

Under the correct leadership of Your Excellency President the Togolese people, firmly rallied around the Togolese People's Rally, their vanguard party, are making a big stride forward in the building of a new society, upholding the slogan of self-reliance.

In particular, the Togolese people are conducting a vigorous all-people movement to attain self-sufficiency in food by concentrating efforts on agriculture. This is a very good thing.

Your Excellency President Eyadema holds that oppression and humiliation by imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid be brought to an end for ever in Africa and is bending particular efforts for a peaceful settlement of the disputes among countries to guarantee peace and strengthen unity in Africa.

It is natural that today the Togolese people should highly respect you as a peace champion, a genuine patriot who devotes his all for national unity and stability and for the enhancement of the people's welfare.

The Korean people always rejoice over successes registered by the Togolese brothers in the building of a new, independent society as they would over their own and extend full encouragement and support to them.

The successes of each African country belong to Africa as a whole and all the revolutionary changes on the African Continent constitute the common achievements of the anti-imperialist, independent forces.

S. African Racists in Quandary

People of some countries in Southern Africa are still under the oppression of the racists.

The South African racists viciously opposed the independence of Namibia, harshly suppressed the liberation struggle of the South African people and continued provocative attacks on neighbouring countries, and at long last, they have recently launched a large-scale open armed invasion against Angola.

This, however, is nothing but the death-bed struggle of the doomed.

For their crimes the South African racists are sliding deeper into a quandary and being isolated from the world people.

We bitterly denounce the criminal manoeuvres perpetrated by the South African racists under the patronage of the imperialists and express firm solidarity with the courageous struggle of the Angolan people against the armed invasion of the enemy and with the just struggle of the entire African people for the liberation of Southern Africa.

The day is sure to come when the last bulwark of colonialism and racism in Southern Africa will crumble under the powerful impact of the national-liberation struggle and the whole continent of Africa be completely liberated.

On the Same Front of Anti-Imperialism

The Korean and the Togolese people, the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and all the progressive people of the world are standing firm on the same front of anti-imperialism and independence for the realisation of thier common goal and ideal.

This is a powerful motive force impelling the development of our era toward independence and a factor of all victories.

The government and people of the Republic of Togo firmly support our new proposal to reunify the country by forcing the foreign troops to withdraw from south Korea, ensuring a durable peace in Korea and establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

We are profoundly grateful for this and believe that the national desire of our people for reunification of the country will certainly be achieved with the support of our friends the world over.

Comrades and friends,

Korea and Togo are on very good terms; their relations are truly friendly and fraternal.

Our present reunion will harden the determination of our two parties, two countries and two peoples to strengthen the friendly bonds between the two countries and to advance shoulder to shoulder on the road of building an independent and peaceful, new world.

At this place overflowing with joy and unity at receiving the intimate friends from a far-off land, I would like to propose a toast

To the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Togolese peoples,

To the prosperity and development of the Republic of Togo,

To the unity of the people of the world who advocate independence,

To the health of esteemed Your Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema,

To the health of the guests from Togo, and

To the health of the comrades and friends present here.

Speech of President Gnassingbe Eyadema

Follows the full text of the speech made by President Gnassingbe Eyadema at the Sep. 29 banquet: *(Subtitles are ours . . . . Ed.)*

Mr. President and dear Comrade,
Mr. Vice-President,
Messrs. Ministers,
Messrs. Ambassadors,
Ladies and gentlemen,

Our first expression is to thank you Mr. President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the great leader, respected and beloved leader, for all particular concern and warm welcome accorded myself and the delegation accompanying me since our arrival in Pyongyang.

We know, while setting foot again on this soil adorned with the fascinating history of the glorious Korean revolution, that we will be here, surrounded by animated friends like us, from the same concern for progress and bent toward the same objectives of peace.

This peace is fully translated here, by an exemplary equilibrium and serenity, in the guidance of the internal policy as well as in external relations.

Homage shall thus be paid to the valiant Korean people who, turning back to the noises and tumults from outside, devote their energy and genius to the essential, so to speak, to the building of a unified nation, strong and united, in peace and restored independence.

It is quite evident that the people under your wise and outstanding leadership, Mr. President, have attached to practice the cardinal principles of Juche to ensure their independence and economic and social development.

Image of Maturity and Serenity

Mr. President and dear Comrade,

A few days we will spend in the bosom of this people will be effectively used to examine the problems of common interest, the problems raised by the actual evolution of Africa as well as those problems related to different elements of international cooperation and to peace.

Korea and Togo have realized active and mutually beneficial cooperation which has been exercised in important sections of economy and furthered the diverse manner of development of our countries.

And the Korean people guided by the Juche idea and united around their respected and beloved leader, made after the war an uninterrupted process of victory over imperialism and under-development.

They offer today to the rest of the world and to the Third World in particular, the image of maturity and serenity and assume with responsibility their destiny within and without.

During their long and prodigious history the fraternal Korean people highly demonstrated their attachment to the cause of peace, making efforts particularly to completely solve the distressing question of division by a peaceful means and to defend the independence of Korea restored.

Great difficulties still exist on the road to peaceful reunification of Korea, a great task at the present moment for the whole of the Korean nation.

Analysis and propositions set forth by the Workers' Party of Korea appear to me to be just, which are aimed at realizing reunification through the establishment of a confederal republic which will have the name of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The ten-point policy advanced at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in October 1980 fixed the political orientation to be followed and, it responds to the profound aspirations of the popular masses in the two parts of Korea.

Togo, which is today on the side of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, will support as in the past this indefectible will of peace, conducive to the service of a just cause.

This peace and internal unity which you have maintained have brought about a dazzling industrial and agricultural development which we observe and the fruits of which go wholly to the Korean people.

It is by these tangible results that the independence of Korea is assured and all the enterprises of domination and imperialist exploitation are eliminated today.

Role of Non-Aligned Movement

Mr. President and dear Comrade,

Togo, conscious of the necessity of an active and organized effort, has been engaged for 15 years in the national reconstruction, searching through it for the unity and solidarity of its sons internally and for peace and amity externally.

Today the Togolese People's Rally is legitimately proud of having united and mobilized all the sons of Togo around the objectives of economic and social development which only justify their sacrifices and efforts.

Mr. President and dear Comrade, the profound shakes economies in development ever more seriously does not cease to preoccupy us.

The incomprehension and egoism of industrial countries at the recent international economic negotiations created a climate of uncertainty and disquietude about consequences difficult to preconceive.

Furthermore, the struggles for hegemony that give way to the great powers in order to reinforce their domination of the countries on the road of development, which are confronted with all the more complex problems, demand the non-aligned countries unite their ranks and strengthen their solidarity through the expansion of all sorts of exchange to defend themselves best against the imperialist powers.

This is an occasion for me, Mr. President, to say some words on the non-aligned movement.

Toward its creation in the period of the Cold War and during the struggle for the liberation of colonies and dependent countries, the movement of the non-aligned countries played a very great role.

For the struggle for achieving the economic independence of the Third World countries and for imposing on industrial nations a new economic order, the non-aligned states have also been capable of playing a great role, but on condition of transcending their ideological divergences, suppressing the mutual conflicts that paralyze them, defining the structures more effectively for their movement and utilizing their resources in their own interests and in those of the non-aligned movement.

This is why we attach great significance to Korea-Togo cooperation which is aimed at the emancipation of our respective peoples in the affirmation of their own authenticity and of their independence. It is desirable that this cooperation will be better adapted and extended to new domains.

Negotiated Solution of Disputes

Mr. President and dear Comrade,

The spirit which is today animating our external policy makes us determine to search with our neighbourhoods for the formula of future in the framework of an economic integration which, safeguarding the personality of each state, permits all to find together a practical solution to the problems that arise in the development of our respective countries.

The CEDEAO which regroups today the ensemble of West African countries, constitutes, no doubt, an economic lever best adapted to the share in rational value of immense natural resources of our region. It is in the effective realization of objectives that the CEDEAO has fixed that we would liquidate tomorrow economic and technological dependence and all manner of imperialism.

Nevertheless, this co[illegible]ssal enterprise will not be achieved till peace, entente and cooperation govern the relations between our countries.

These basic virtues have always constituted the profound basement of our action internally and externally. Africa has given its example each time it found, apart from the untimely interference and temptations coming from outside, in restoring serenity and drawing in its bosom solutions to its problems.

We hope that this serenity and lucidity will be displayed in the resolution of the ailing conflicts that rend today Chad and Western Sahara, to say nothing of the

(Continued on page 3)

Activities of S. Korean Nationalists for Korea's Reunification 8

Life of Mr. Li, Son of Korean Emperor's Envoy to Hague Conference

In 1907 or just before Korea became a Japanese colony, Korean Emperor Kojong made his last effort to regain his country's independence. He secretly sent his envoys to the Second World Peace Conference held in the Hague of the Netherlands, to ask for help from foreign countries. Three secret envoys went to the Hague and asked the foreign delegates attending the conference to help Korea. However, none of the delegates showed any intentions to intervene between Korea and Japan in any effective way.

When the mission failed, one of the envoys, named Li Jun, committed suicide by disemboweling himself, to protest against Japanese colonial rule over Korea.

The following is a story about Mr. Li Jun's son Li Yong, a nationalist who fought against the Japanese imperialists after his father:

Becomes Anti-Japanese Fighter

Li Yong started his anti-Japanese struggle from the early days of Korea's colonial period under the Japanese rule. However, he did not know clearly how to fight for national liberation in a correct way.

It was in the summer of 1907 that he was resolved for the first time, to fight against the Japanese imperialists. In that summer he was informed that his father Li Jun who had gone to the Netherlands as a secret envoy of the Emperor died of indignation, after attending the Hague peace conference.

At that time Korea was about to be colonized by Japan. In October 1905, Japan presented to the Korean government a new agreement of five articles which placed Korea's diplomatic powers in the hands of the Japanese. Japan established the Resident-General in Korea and started to intervene in Korea's domestic politics.

Anti-Japanese struggles against the colonialist acts of Japan were waged in many places of Korea. In this situation, Emperor Kojong secretly sent envoys to the Second World Peace Conference held in the Hague in 1907 to prevent Korea's colonization. He wanted to explain to the foreign delegates to the conference how his country had lost its sovereignty against its will. Two envoys – Li Jun and Li Sang Sol – left Korea in the early spring of 1907 for the Netherlands via Russia. They were joined in Petersburg by Li Wi Jong, a former member of the Korean diplomatic mission to Russia. The three safely arrived at the Netherlands in June.

On their arrival at the Hague they contacted the chairman of the conference and requested their participation in the conference as representatives of Korea. The chairman, however, said that they could not be accepted as formal representatives because Korea had no rights to diplomatic representation. They remained there, however, visiting the delegations of all the countries, to explain the critical situation of Korea on the verge of colonization. They also participated in a meeting sponsored by the International Press Club. However, they could not get any effective support from any foreign delegations. The mission was a failure. Li Jun, angered by the Japanese acts of invasion, committed suicide by disembowelment and died in the Hague. He wanted to express his anger with his death.

Hearing about his father's death, Li Yong was tossed by anger and sorrow. He decided to fight against the Japanese imperialists.

After leaving Seoul Posong college, he started an independence movement, participating in the activities to obtain funds for an independence army. Later, he came to be involved in an active anti-Japanese independence movement in the Maritime Province of Siberia, East Manchuria and the Kuangtung areas of China.

However, he was involved in the intensified power struggle among several independence groups which mushroomed before and after the May 1 Movement in 1919. This was a drag on his independence activities.

One day Li Yong happened to hear Mr. Kim Hyong Jik speaking in Kuanquan. In his speech he said that the most important task for national independence was to unite all the forces for independence, explaining in detail how all the groups working for Korean independence should act. His speech awakened Li Yong's national consciousness and he came to know what he should do.

After that, he was informed by one activist while actively engaged in the anti-Japanese struggle, that the incident in the Hague was dramatized in the form of an opera

Mr. Li Yong, son of the Korean Emperor's secret envoy to the Hague Peace Conference Li Jun, worked for the DPRK as a City Management Minister and a Justice Minister.

under the title "Blood Spilt at the World Conference," and that the opera was performed publicly. According to the activitist, the performance was directed by General Kim Il Sung, son of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik. Li Yong had already heard stories frequently about the famous General Kim Il Sung in and around Chilin.

Several years later, he was greatly surprised to read in a newspaper that the anti-Japanese guerilla army which was personally led by General Kim Il Sung, had attacked Pochonbo in June 1937, and liberated it. The news informed the Korean people of the thrust of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into Korea. Holding the newspaper he muttered to himself, "As long as the General fights for the Korean people, we will surely be able to liberate Korea in the near future."

Goes to North in 1948, Named Cabinet Member

His expectation came true on August 15, 1945. Korea was liberated. Amidst the rejoicing of the liberated Korean people, Li Yong wept, thanking the General for leading the Korean people to liberation.

After the liberation, he became chairman of the New Progressive Party in the south, firmly determined to work for a unified independent Korea. The program of his party called for an independent state, political democracy and an economic system for the people's equal right to life.

Li Yong also received an invitation to the north-south joint conference of 1948. With no hesitation, he left Seoul for Pyongyang.

After the joint conference, most south Korean delegates left Pyongyang to return to south Korea. But he did not go there. He wanted to remain in the north. He told his intention to the General and his request was granted.

In the north, he got a job as one of the General's assistants in state affairs.

On September 9, 1948, at the First Session of the Supreme People's Assembly in which the founding of the DPRK was proclaimed, the Cabinet members of the Government were announced by General Kim Il Sung. The list included politicians from both north and south Korea, former anti-Japanese fighters, former independence activists and conscientious nationalists. Li Yong's name was also included in it.

When the new Cabinet members stood in rows for a photograph, General Kim Il Sung, noticing Li Yong standing in a back row, called him to the front row and offered him a chair, saying no old person should stand in a back row. Li Yong had never had such an experience and was greatly moved.

Li Yong was promoted to the Minister of the City Management of the DPRK Government. One day, after he had assumed the post, he received a telephone call in his office room. It was an unexpected call from General Kim Il Sung. The General asked the surprised Li Yong about his health condition and living. Answering his questions Li Yong was moved to tears. He said to the General over the phone: "General, please don't worry about me so much."

The office building of the New Progressive Party was built in a beautiful place in Pyongyang and flats for the people from the south were also constructed and provided to them. Their living problems had all been solved by the state.

Li Yong's family members who had been in south Korea, were called to the north and lived with him together.

During the Korean War, he worked for state affairs, staying in a safe mountainous place where the General provided a house for him. When the army of the north temporarily withdrew from the south, the General sent him a car so that he might move safely from that place to another. Moreover, in the new place, the General cared about his housing and food problems.

In was just before the People's Army launched a counter-attack on the U.S. that the General called government leaders to his office. He said that if Pyongyang was liberated, electricity and water should be properly provided to the people and buildings should also be reconstructed, to stabilize the people's living. He continued, as City Management Minister, it would have been proper for Li to assume full responsibility for the reconstruction projects, but Li Yong was too old to do so. Then he suggested to organize project teams to help him carry out reconstruction projects. Li Yong was greatly impressed by this suggestion.

Ends Life as 'Labor Hero'

Later, Li Yong returned to Pyongyang and devoted himself to the country's reconstruction work. The war was still going on and most of Korea's property had been destroyed by U.S. air raids. However, the Korean people, concentrating their efforts on winning in the war, reconstructed destroyed facilities and continued their production work.

In May 1952, Li Yong was awarded the title of "Labor Hero" when he was serving as Justice Minister. The medal was handed to him at a meeting held by the members of the standing committee of the Supreme People's Assembly.

Since Li Yong was old, the General paid special attention to his health.

Just after the end of the Korean War, Li Yong was called by the General to his office. The General was worrying about Li Yong's health, as he had heard Li Yong was not in good health. The General said that Li Yong should live to see a unified Korea in good health, asking him not to work too hard. Then he suggested that Li Yong take a rest as long as he felt good enough to work.

After that, Li Yong began to live in a sanatorium where precious medicine was often sent him by the General. Later, he was hospitalized and provided with sufficient medical treatment.

He died at the age of 67 in a hospital room, despite his effort to cure his disease, and despite the efforts of the General, his family members, doctors and nurses.

Hearing of Li Yong's death, General Kim Il Sung grieved. After a deep thought, he ordered some state leaders to hold a state funeral for Li Yong. He personally sent a wreath for the funeral service. At the funeral service, a mourning address was delivered in the name of the Government of the Republic. The address said: "Not only he led peaceful construction period, but also during the fierce Korean War, the late Li Yong devoted himself to the country and the people, working hard as City Management Minister and Justice Minister of the DPRK. After the war, he also made a precious contribution to the post-war economic reconstruction of the country as State Minister without portfolio."

(Continued from page 2)

intolerable situation in Southern Africa caused by continued unjustifiable policy of racial discrimination.

And we wish to see that solutions to the painful Palestinian ques question are sought by this lucidity and serenity.

Mr. President,

As regards Chad, we have already very clearly indicated our view and sought several times dialogue and consultation between the parties to the dispute. These efforts will be pursued within the framework of the Lagos accords so that this fraternal country may restore its unity and the equilibrium very quickly.

But work must be done without delay to terminate the foreign interference and outbidding of all sorts which bring to naught today all the initiatives for peace and reconciliation in Chad.

As for the West Saharan question, its solution must be sought through a frank and sincere dialogue between the different protagonists in accordance with the resolutions of the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations. We never underestimate the difficulties in the dialogue. But we are firmly convinced that no solution durable or acceptable can be found by arms. The OAU and the chiefs of state of Africa should multiply their initiatives for putting a quick stop to this ruinous conflict.

The last summit conference of the OAU held in Nairobi in June last indicated us a road to follow. By accepting a referendum over the self-determination of West Sahara, preconized by the Advisory Committee of the OAU, the Kingdom of Morocco will contribute to finding a most just and most human solution to the tragedy of the Saharan people.

Mr. President and dear Comrade,

If Chad and West Sahara are today in the centre of our preoccupation, South Africa constitutes, no doubt, a particularly painful example of an explosive situation for the obstinacy of a racial minority which is related to the conscience of the world and peace, which largely remains without satisfactory response. Africa cannot be indifferent to the Palestinian question.

This question continues to absorb essential energies of the states of the region, and the Third World countries, particulary Africa, for the reason of the secular ties brought by the geographical, historic and cultural proximity. The Palestinian question must be definitely settled, as it constantly defies peace and equilibrium of our planet.

The Israel state must be aware that its security and future can be guaranteed only on a solid basis conforming to the legitimate aspirations of existing different social groups. Fait accompli can never be a right. Precariousness of the solutions so far preconized show that efforts must be made on the part of the diverse nations represented in the region to associate the Palestine Liberation Organisation with the definition of a durable peace which would safeguard their inalienable national rights in security and independence.

Role of International Community

Therefore, we invite the international community to dedicate their efforts to an active work for the accession of the black majority to power and definite removal of racism and racial segregation. Thus we consider it is time to avert in this part of our continent a sanguinary conflict fraught with unforeseeable consequences, for the equilibrium of Africa and the world.

Togo, on her part, will support all the initiatives aimed at realising the objectives of dignity, liberty and independence for the fraternal peoples of Namibia and Azania.

We earnestly call upon South Africa not to do any work which might endanger or retard the strict respect of the territorial integrity of Namibia and the establishment of her sovereignty.

Lastly, the Palestinian problem. It is a particularly painful problem

Mr. President and dear Comrade,

These are some characteristics in the world where we live. The international community must find solutions without delay in the interest of peace.

All the nations should cooperate in creating a world more fraternal and more peaceful, which, by a more orderly and more effective method, will struggle only to solve problems directly menacing peace and the survival of humanity, that is, armament, famine and misery.

The Korea-Togo cooperation reinforced in the current visit will no doubt show a road to follow in this regard.

Long live Korea-Togo cooperation!

Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!

I propose a toast to the good health and long life of the marvelous respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and to the prosperity of Korea and Togo.

Economy Heavily Dependent on Foreign Capital

Seoul paid $2,273 million to foreign lenders as interest on its loans in the first eight months of this year.

This amount was $714 million greater than that paid in the same period last year.

Having inducted a colossal amount of foreign loans, south Korea has to pay about $1,850 million this year counting only principal.

Due to the ever-increasing international interest rates, Seoul had to pay more interest than the payments of principal in the 8 month period.

Even south Korean economists consider current interest rates unbearable for south Korea deep in debt. They see interest burden emerging as a primary threat to the future of south Korea's vulnerable economy.

Let us have a look at the latest statistics on (long-term and medium-term) foreign debts released by the Economic Planning Board.

Saddled with Foreign Debts

South Korea has inducted a total of $19,427 million in foreign loans (except short-term loans) since it got the first foreign loan of $2.4 million from the United States in January 1959 to finance the construction of a cement plant. (See TABLE I)

According to an announcement made by the Economic Planning Board on Sep. 23, a total of $24,427 million in long- and medium-term foreign loans had been agreed upon between January 1959 and June 30 this year.

The EPB also pointed out that south Korea has repaid $5,950 million in principal while the aggregate interest payments so far made amounted to $4,918 million, leaving $13,477 million in outstanding loans. (See TABLE II)

At the end of June this year, foreign investments in south Korea totaled $1,222 million in 822 cases (projects) on an approval basis. Of them, $1,165 million has arrived. The first foreign investment was made in August 1962.

During the period, the repatriation of investment returns reached $372 million.

Foreign Loan Inducement

(unit: $1 mil.)

	Public	Commercial	Total	Public	Commercial	Total
1959—66	310	284	594	120	176	296
1967—71	978	1,813	2,791	811	1,355	2,166
1972—76	3,590	4,076	7,665	2,389	3,043	5,432
72	533	246	779	431	307	738
73	631	544	1,175	390	476	866
74	418	1,070	1,488	374	614	988
75	597	353	950	482	805	1,287
76	1,411	1,862	3,273	712	841	1,553
1977—81	7,582	5,695	13,377	4,920	6,613	11,533
(1—6)						
77	963	1,487	2,470	626	1,242	1,868
78	2,532	1,513	4,045	818	1,929	2,747
79	1,054	1,138	2,192	1,123	1,584	2,707
80	2,333	1,243	3,576	1,517	1,417	2,934
81(1—6)	780	314	1,094	836	441	1,277
Total	12,560	11,867	24,427	8,240	11,187	19,427
	commitment			arrival		

TABLE I

(KOREA TIMES, SEP. 24, 1981)

Cases of foreign technical know-how introduced into south Korea as of last June 30 numbered 1,828, with the first inducted in September 1962. A total of $507 million had been paid in royalties for licensed foreign knowhow.

In particular, foreign loans obtained during the 1977-1981 period accounted for 59.4 percent of the total.

This is because south Korea needed new loans to cover interest and principal payments.

Of the total loans, public loans agreed upon total $12,560 million, of which $8,240 million has arrived. Commercial loans agreed upon reach $11,867 million, of which $11,187 million has arrived. (See TABLE I)

U.S., Japan Top Lenders

South Korea has been heavily dependent upon the United States and Japan as sources of foreign loans.

The United States is the largest supplier of loans to south Korea with $4,877 million (25.1 percent). Following the U.S. is Japan with $3,727 million (19.2 percent). The loans from the United States and Japan total $8,604 million or 44.3 percent. (See TABLE III)

The IBRD and other international financing organizations have so far provided a combined total of $3,079 million (15.8 percent) while European Community (EC) nations have extended $4,129 million (21.3 percent).

What is important here is that short-term loans are not included in the above-mentioned figures.

One of the most difficult problems facing south Korea is its need to receive cash injections to cover large current account deficits, make interest and principal payments, and to finance new development projects.

During the period of a new five-year economic plan beginning next year, south Korea plans to induct $46.5 billion in foreign capital, $9.3 billion per year.

Complete Failure of Fourth Five-Year Economic Plan

The fourth 5-year economic plan which began in 1977 ends this year. The south Korean "government" set three tasks as the main goals of the economic plan: 1) Realization of an independent economic growth structure; 2) Promotion of social development; 3) Technical innovations.

These goals have completely failed to be achieved. If the goals had been attained, south Korea's international balance of payments would be in the black.

During the plan period, the balance of payments has been in the red except in 1977. The deficit jumped to $4,395.5 million in 1979 from $1,085.2 million in 1978 while it shot up to $5,686.7 million in 1980. It is estimated to reach the level of $5,400.0 million in 1981.

To cover the snow-balling deficits in the balance of payments, south Korea inducted about $8.0 billion in foreign currency in 1980 alone.

As a result, (long-term) foreign debts at the end of 1981 will reach $30.0 billion. The amount is twice the amount envisaged in the fourth 5-year economic plan—13,648 million dollars. If short-term debts are added, they have already reached $30.0 billion at the end of 1980.

The total sum of foreign loans as of 1978 was $14,700 million. So, south Korea concentrated on obtaining foreign loans in the two years of 1979 and 1980.

Another important problem is that of short-term loans. They reached $2,445 million (16.7 percent of the total foreign loans) and jumped 2.4 times to $5,982 million by April 1980 (26.7 percent).

During the same period, the share of long-term loans in the total fell to 61.5 percent from 71.5 percent.

Until 1978, foreign loans had been mainly invested in the industrialization of the economic structure while since 1979 most of them have been used to repay debts. South Korea finds it necessary to obtain loans to repay principal and interest payments on old loans.

Decreasing Reserves

South Korea's foreign currency holdings decreased by $261 million in July.

In the first seven months of this year, its foreign currency holdings dwindled by $1,599 million.

Worse still, south Korea's foreign currency reserves consist of money borrowed from foreign countries.

The decrease in the foreign currency holdings is inevitable in view of the fact that the south Korean economy is a totally dependent economy producing deficits in foreign trade and red ink figures in its international balance of payments.

Trade Deficit

Imports this year totaled $17,318 million on a customs clearance basis as of the end of August as

(Continued on page 5)

Foreign Borrowing

(unit: one million U.S. dollars)

Supplier	Outstanding			
	Public	Commercial	Total	Ratio (%)
U.S.	2,187	1,199	3,386	25.1
Japan	1,076	1,396	2,472	18.3
IBRD, IDA & IFC	1,946	126	2,072	15.4
ADB	540	—	540	4.0
Subtotal	2,486	126	2,612	19.4
West Germany	118	213	331	2.5
UK	356	951	1,307	9.7
France	26	329	355	2.6
Other EC Nations	215	200	415	3.1
Subtotal	715	1,693	2,408	17.9
Hongkong	272	486	758	5.6
Canada	419	39	458	3.4
Austria	—	262	262	2.0
Other countries	67	1,054	1,121	8.3
Subtotal	758	1,841	2,599	19.3
Total	7,222	6,255	13,477	100.0

TABLE II

(KOREA HERALD, SEP. 24, 1981)

S. KOREA'S FOREIGN DEBTS

Supplier	Long- & Medium-Term Loans	Ratio (%)
U.S.	4,877	25.1
Japan	3,727	19.2
IBRD & Other Financial Organizations	3,079	15.8
EC	4,129	21.3
Others	3,615	18.6
Total	19,427	100

Source: Economic Planning Board

In Million Dollar From Jan. '59 to Jun.30, '81

Note: Short-term loans are excluded.

TABLE III

S. Korea's New Budget Funds Increased Defenses

Per Capita Tax Burden
263,800 won

(TONG-A ILBO, SEP. 21, 1981)

South Korea's budget for fiscal 1982 will give a great push to defense as it has done in the past, while curbing expenditures for economic development and for the sectors related to people's well-being.

The "government" Sep. 19 introduced next year's budget bill scaled at 9,595,600 million won, up 22.2 percent from this year's 7,851,100 million won.

The budget is actually for getting the so-called "Fifth Republic" started as it's the first budget worked out since the inauguration of the "Republic" this year.

Further, it is with this budget that south Korea's fifth five-year social and economic development plan is supposed to be started.

So, the contents of the budget bill indicate what course Gen. Chon Du Hwan's junta will take.

Defining the proposed budget, the Economic Planning Board (EPB) said that it's a "restrictive" one, as will be clear from the fact that its growth rate runs well below the average 31.0 percent for 1977 – 81 and that the rate is also lower than the expected 23.1 percent growth in current-price GNP next year.

However, the budget bill has other aspects when one goes deeply into it.

34.4% Goes to Defense Spending

In drawing up the budget, the Chon junta put primary emphasis on defense spending.

Defense spending accounts for 34.3 percent of the total expenditures, or 3,299.1 billion won. The amount roughly equals six percent of the estimated GNP, and the biggest figure ever; it is also a 22.2 percent boost over this year's 2,698.9 billion won.

The "government" plans to spend a total of 1,006.3 billion won for general administration. The amount is a 19.3 percent increase over this year. This means large sums of money will be used to strengthen the repressive machinery and to run the "governmental" organs and so forth.

Gen. Chon Du Hwan's junta, stressing a "clean administration" and a "small government," said that the planned growth rate of general administration spending is 2.9 percent lower than that of the total expenditures.

But it plans to increase drastically the funds for direct repressive institutions such as police and courts.

It plans to increase police stations from coast to coast and Seoul's district courts and high courts in the country.

Along with the 1982 budget, the "government" presented a 197,500 million won supplementary budget for this year's budget. The supplementatary budget is designed to cover additional expenditures for national defense, police and asylums for social protection which were created after the Social Protection Law was enacted last December. The law permits the authorities to hold people without trial or without bringing charges against them and to hold them under "protective custody" for years. In other words it allows the state to imprison anyone at will.

Meanwhile, of the total expenditures, items related to defense, and transfers to local governments and general administration spending account for 52.4 percent, while investments for social development which is directly related to people's well-being are below one-fifth of the defense spending.

Spending for agriculture and fisheries will be decreased by 7.1 percent.

Tong-A Ilbo, one of the south Korean major dailies, Sep. 19, said that the decrease in investments for agriculture and fisheries will affect the "government" plan to attain self-sufficiency in food supply.

By contrast, among all the economic development programs, a big increase is planned in the budget for the construction of roads and ports which is related to military purposes.

Tax Burden Up 18.8% over '81

South Korea's revenues come mostly from taxes collected from taxpayers.

Tax revenues accounted for 92.3 percent of the total revenues this year. But tax revenues account for 96 percent of the budget plan.

To finance the budget, the "government" envisages a 23.1 percent advance in internal tax revenues, a 32.8 percent gain in defense surtaxes and a 30.2 percent increase in customs duties revenues.

Although the "government" says that educational expenditures will increase from 18.6 percent in 1981 to 20.4 percent of the total budget, it plans to finance a substantial part of the increased educational investment by instituting a new special-purpose tax.

The new education taxes, most likely to be added in the form of a surtax on top of other taxes, is going to contribute 205,200 million won next year but this figure does not include the 520,000 million won which will be collected from local taxes such as property tax for the educational outlay of local governments.

The revenue boosting plan is expected to increase the tax burden rate or the rate of total "government" revenues to national income, from 1981's 18.4 percent to 18.9 percent.

Accordingly, the per capita tax burden will be increased from 211,670 won to 263,800 won next year, up 52,130 won from this year.

The first budget plan since the inauguration of the "Fifth Republic" shows Gen. Chon Du Hwan's junta intends to increase tensions on the Korean Peninsula by boosting defense spending, strengthen its legal instruments on which the junta depends, and to increase the tax burden on the people.

Tong-A Ilbo, in the Sep. 21 issue, pointing out shortcomings of the budget plan, said that the government must consider a tax-cut so as to lighten the people's tax burden.

Revenues for 1982 (draft)

(Unit: 1,000 million won)

Source	1982	1981	Change	
Internal Taxes	5,841.5	4,583.5	1,058.0	23.1%
Customs Duties	1,238.1	949.7	288.4	30.2
Defense Tax	1,367.0	1,029.6	337.4	32.8
Monopoly Profits	760.0	680.0	80.0	11.8
Nontax Revenues	385.8	318.3	67.5	21.2
Central Bank Borrowing	–	290.0	-290.0	–
Educational Tax	205.2	–	205.2	–
Total	9,595.6	7,851.1	1,744.5	22.2

Expenditures for 1982 (draft)

(Unit: 1,000 million won)

Item	1982 Amount	1982 Rate (%)	1981 Amount	1981 Rate (%)	Change Amount	Change Rate (%)
Defense	3,299.1	34.4	2,698.9	34.4	600.2	22.2
Education	1,958.4	20.4	1,464.6	18.6	493.8	33.7
Social Development	598.5	6.2	460.5	5.9	138.0	30.0
Housing	125.9	1.3	102.7	1.3	23.2	22.6
Social Security	265.4	2.8	194.6	2.5	70.8	36.2
Piped Water & Sewage	29.9	0.3	25.7	0.3	4.2	16.1
Others	177.3	1.8	137.5	1.8	39.8	29.0
Economic Development	1,686.3	17.6	1,431.3	18.3	255.0	17.8
Agriculture & Fisheries	394.6	4.1	424.7	5.4	-30.1	-7.1
Industrial Support	203.4	2.1	166.8	2.1	36.6	21.9
Energy Development	240.7	2.5	280.3	3.6	-39.6	-14.1
Transport	513.4	5.4	320.2	4.1	193.2	60.3
Dam Construction	56.1	0.6	20.5	0.3	35.6	174.1
Science & Technology	161.1	1.7	118.9	1.5	42.2	35.5
Others	117.0	1.2	99.9	1.3	17.1	17.1
Transfers to local Governments	719.0	7.5	520.0	6.0	199.0	38.3
General Administration	1,006.3	10.5	843.2	10.7	163.1	19.3
Debt Payment & Others	327.9	3.4	432.6	5.5	-104.7	-24.1
Total	9,595.6	100.0	7,851.1	100.0	1,744.4	22.2

(KOREA HERALD, SEP. 20)

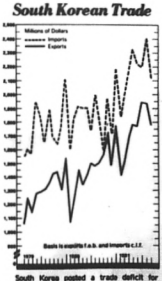
(From Page 4)

against exports in the said period amounting to $13,549 million, leaving a deficit of $3,659 million in south Korea's trade account.

The eight-month import figure represents an increase of 17.8 percent over $14,760 million registered in the same period of last year.

Vice-minister of economic planning Kang Kyong Shik told a seminar held by the (south) Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry, on April 22, that south Korea's trade deficit is estimated to reach $5.5 billion this year, up $700 million over last year and that the deficit in the current account will reach $5.5 billion.

But at the current rate, there is a strong likelihood that south Korea's trade deficit will exceed the estimated $5.5 billion.



South Korea posted a trade deficit for August of $340 million, according to preliminary government figures. Imports fell 12% from July to $2.12 billion; exports fell 8.3% to $1.78 billion.

TABLE IV
(ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL, OCT. 3)

Chon Still Not Trusted by Businessmen

South Korea's business community is still wary of the "government" in power.

The following excerpts from an article of Newsweek, Aug. 31, tell a lot.

"What do these people(Chon and his inner circle) know about politics or running a government," said one wealthy Korean.

"All they really know is how to use a gun."

Korean businessmen are particulary incensed at the government's heavy-handed and clumsy economic policies. Last autumn Chon ordered the amalgamation of several large business conglomerates–and then had to revoke parts of the order because the scheme proved to be unworkable. The government further antagonized business by foreign companies to sell their "idle land" and by compelling several large construction firms to become public corporations. "We have seen fortunes confiscated by this government," complained one businessman. "What law entitles them to do that?"

One result has been that the south Korean business community has taken a distinctly passive attitude toward investment. "We don't say anything, we don't even discuss it among ourselves," an executive explained. "We just smile and sit there with our hands folded instead of reaching for our wallets."

A classic example was the government's offer last year of low-interest loans to industry to buy new, energy-saving equipment. So far only 15 percent of the $300 million loan fund has been used by Korea's industrialists. Ultimately Chon's failure to win the confidence of the nation's business elite could affect both his political future and Korea's prosperity.

Korea's Objects of Craftwork

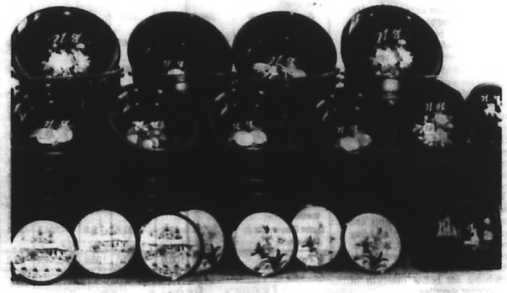
Introduced here are various kinds of Korean objects of craftwork of the present time. Among them embroideries, lacquer ware, stoneworks, glass works, metal craftwork, etc.

▲ A glass vase

A flower vase

◀ Stone ware "A fairy playing musical instrument"

An ivory spices pot ▶



Lacquer ware and wall tapestry paintings

Gold sinsonro

Korea's Objects of Craftwork

A silver pot and glasses for wine

Embroidery ▲

◀ A lacquered ware pot

Wooden craftwork ▶

A silver pot and glass for wine ▶

Seoul Will Incur Foreign Debts of Some $100 Billion in 5 Yrs, Most for Arms Buildup

American-made F-4D Phantoms were flying above Cheju Island. In the background was Mt. Halla of the island. (The Dong-A Ilbo, Oct. 1)

One projection indicates south Korea will accumulate a total of some $100 billion in foreign debts in five years, with most of the money going for the arms buildup.

With the present foreign debts reaching the level of $30 billion, south Korea is planning to receive a foreign capital inflow of $10 billion a year for another five years and to borrow some $20 billion for the same period to finance its arms buildup plan.

Nearly $10 billion must be raised abroad to guarantee the operation of the 1988 Olympic Games and construct related facilities.

The projected foreign debts will be double the GNP of south Korea and rank Seoul as the world's largest debtor state, a dishonorable jump from the present third place after Mexico and Brazil.

The small amount diverted for the economic purposes will be mostly squandered with little progress.

The Dong-A Ilbo disclosed on Mar. 17 that almost all the current construction projects were left unaccomplished with the actual costs becoming double or treble the original estimates as new projects were launched without any clear prospect of completion.

It was learned recently that the south Korean junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan is asking the Japanese Government for $10 billion in yen credits to finance its second five-year force improvement plan.

The Japanese news agency Jiji Press on Sept. 19 quoted south Korean executive and legislative officials as saying that their country needs a total of $23.8 billion for the five-year force improvement plan to start in 1982.

The south Koreans disclosed that of the needed sum they would plan to raise $8.8 billion locally and borrow $10 billion from Japan and $5 billion from Western Europe and the United States.

The loans from Japan will take the form of $6 billion in government and public credits and $4 billion in commercial credits.

This report confirmed the Sep. 10 articles in The Korea Times and The Dong-A Ilbo that the security-related aid ostensibly for the fifth five-year economic development Seoul is requesting is virtually military assistance.

An informed source recently said the $46.5 billion planned to be needed for the five-year economic plan 1982–86 will not be used for investment in plant construction or expansion.

It said, of the sum, $20.8 billion will finance the deficits in the current account, $15.9 billion service the foreign debts. $5.8 billion funds for deferred exports and $4 billion for foreign currency holdings.

This year, south Korea is anticipated to register a current account deficit of $5.5 billion and borrow $8 billion in foreign capital.

Transfer of New Weapons: Storage of Weapon Parts

The Pentagon on Sep. 25 made public its decision to transfer $110 million worth of airplane accessory parts and other equipment to the junta of Gen. Chon, it was disclosed that day in Washington.

The accessory parts include those for American-made fighter-bombers like F-4 Phantoms (nuclear-capable) and F-5 Freedom-Fighters, a Pentagon official said.

He said the transfer was intended to keep the U.S.-made weapons systems always ready for use.

The transfer is obviously a step to increase the storage of weapons and equipment in south Korea to prepare for a contingency as decided in the February Reagan-Chon meeting and the April U.S.-south Korea security consultative talks.

The April talks (PK, May 9) promised a U.S. agreement to transfer improved Hawk anti-air missile battalions with their equipment valued at $97.5 million, the 34-pound, one-man Stinger anti-aircraft missile system, 1,000 M-55 light tanks at a nominal price and FMS credits of $160 million in 1981 and $162 million in 1982.

The April 29–30 conference determined the role of south Korea as a new arsenal in Asia along with Japan of the United States armed forces.

The co-assembling and production of F-5E's and F-5F's, supersonic jet fighter-bombers (aircraft only for use in non-European countries) was begun with force in south Korea.

South Korean self-propelled guns and a missile unit parading through downtown Seoul on Oct. 1, the local armed-forces day (The Asahi Shimbun, Oct. 2)

Arms Maker: Magazine

The following is a gist of a report prepared by Dennis Warner for the September issue of the Australian magazine Pacific Defence Report, which observes that south Korea is emerging as a major arms builder and exporter:

The Republic of Korea is emerging as a formidable manufacturer and potential supplier, of defence equipment in the Asian region and beyond. About a decade ago, President Park Chung-hee decided to divert some parts of the major industries that had grown up under his rule to defence production.

Today the Republic of Korea is manufacturing much of its own defence needs. These include sophisticated weaponry, with the exception only of advanced electronic equipment.

The hardware turned out domestically includes all small arms and crew-managed weapons, ground-to-ground and ground-to-air missiles, the range of field guns and naval craft up to destroyer class. Helicopters and aircraft are being assembled but not yet manufactured.

To spread the field of defence industries as widely as possible, the government insisted that no company should devote more than 30 per cent of its capital investment to defence production. Among the giants like Hyundai and Dae Woo, this represents a substantial sum, of course, but the result has been the development of an extremely broad-based defence industry.

Much of the equipment is made under licence from the U.S. For example, the government-owned arsenal produces M16 rifles under licence from Colt Industries, and assembles both helicopters and aircraft. But there has been considerable indigenous defence development, also.

The Kia Machine Tool Co. now produces 155 mm howitzers, 105 mm recoilless rifles 4.1 inch mortars, and 81 and 60 mm mortars.

The Korea Optical Industrial Co. manufactures the M12 panoramic telescope used on 105 mm and 155 mm howitzers, and telescope elbow M16, used to lay the 105 mm howitzers in elevation and deflection for direct fire. Other equipment that the company is now offering to buyers beyond Korea include M4 sight and M53 sight with the M90 and M92 telescopes used on recoilless rifles, binoculars, aiming circles, and telescopes.

Dae Young Electronics offers the MK-14 RG shipboard fire-control system for 44 mm dual guns. It calculates the lead-angle from the data out of RCU, sensor and wind transmitter, and then corrects the calculated angle by analogue computer to gun launcher for lock-on target.

OPC Oriental Precision Co. manufactures the URC-87 solid-state portable manpack and vehicular HF-SSB radio set, which is in use throughout the world.

The Gold Star Electric Co. manufactures the NMD-9 non-metallic mine detector, which weighs less than 4 kg, can operate in any climate and under water and is especially useful in detecting non-metallic mines, while an effective rate control eliminates rocks, grass, weeds and disregards soil variations.

American-made M-48A3 tanks on maneuver under the imaginary conditions of moving north. (The Dong-A Ilbo, Oct. 1)

The south Koreans mass-producing Vulcan guns. (Pacific Defence Report, September)

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